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A. M. CLAPP, EDITOR.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

of New York.

WADE HAMPTON says he never wrote the affecting lines about his "whole record" since the war being fitted away by the "forgery of an obscure newspaper writer."

Well, now, who forged the HAMPTON denial? Was it an obscure or a notorious newspaper writer? The question being decided as to HAMPTON's speech, who will clear up the forgery of the HAMPTON letter?

THE entire democratic vote in Alabama for TILDEN in 1876 was 102,000, and now the democrats of that state claim 92,000 majority. This is within 10,000 of their entire vote four years ago, and yet the greenback party has recruited more than 20,000 votes out of that party since that time. In this case the fraud has been everyone to an extent that is somewhat alarming to the democrats themselves. It will prove one of those curses which come home to roost.

As soon as General Walker announces the fact that he is satisfied that a great fraud has been attempted in South Carolina with the intent to show an enormous increase of population, the democratic press will break out with cries that it is all a "cursed radical trick." They will charge that the census takers were republicans, appointed by HAYES and WALKER for the very purpose of falsifying the returns in order to be elected, and thus giving the republicans a good campaign cry against the south.

THE democrats pretend to flatter themselves with the hope of carrying Ohio. Mr. HUNT is very honest, not only of his own election in a republican district, but of giving the electoral vote for HANCOCK in that decidedly republican state. It remains for the republicans of Ohio to impeach these assumptions at the ballot-box. They can do it if they will, and as HUNT says a great disappointment is in store for the republicans of the country if they do not give at least 10,000 majority for GARFIELD in November and send HUNT to defeat in October.

WE are grieved at the dilemma of WADE HAMPTON about that speech. According to STUART, TINSLEY, HUTCHINS and the Post, it would appear, as near as we can make out after much study, that he said it, but denies it; then that he denies that he denies it; then admits; then denies that he admits; then says he said it but didn't mean it; then says he meant it but didn't say it; then says that if he said it it was misinterpreted; and if he didn't say it it was untrue; if he didn't say it it was false; that whether he said it or not, and whether he meant it or not, they have lied about it; and to prevent being lied about he will hereafter stop saying and stop denying. Well may he wish to be saved from his friends.

A NUMBER of persons have communicated with THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN in different ways calling our attention to the fact that "The Bonny Blue Flag" seemed to be a favorite air with the bands on the night of the democratic ratification meeting; that some of the Virginia horsemen when they turned into Four-and-a-half street definitely yelled "We are the Virginia 'rebels'"; and to other circumstances of a similar nature occurring along the line of the procession. If such things were published it is probable, as in the case of WADE HAMPTON's speech, an attempt would be made to make the thousands of witnesses believe that their eyes and ears had deceived them and that "John Brown's 'body' had been mistaken for 'The Bonny Blue Flag' and patriotic cheers for the union had been distorted by imagination into defiant rebel yells.

THE Atlanta Constitution takes a just view of the case when it declares that the prompt action of the colored man of Cochran, Georgia, who shot the heads off of a couple of ku klux who had attacked his cabin at night, "will do more to prevent ku kluxing than a dozen hangings." The cowardice and servility of the negroes of the south under the outrages of a small minority of the whites has lost them the sympathy of many. If every colored man would own a double-barreled shotgun and keep it loaded with buckshot as did the Cochran man there would be very little more ku kluxing. The whites who disguise themselves and attack lone negro cabins at night are generally as cowardly as they are brutal. If there was danger in the undertaking it would be generally abandoned. The weakness of the negro character in the south is its want of combativeness.

THE Philadelphia Times assures the public that the charges of fraud in the census of the south are absurd, but that they have been harped upon until "credulous partisans" may begin to believe them. It advises "suspicious people to keep quiet

and wait until General WALKER gets through with the work which he has as yet hardly begun." This is queer advice to come from an enterprising newspaper man like Colonel McCLELLAN. His experience must have taught him little if he has not learned that officials always are the last to awake to defects in their own work. The critical eye of the Times has been very active in the rats of Philadelphia officials, and doubtless many of them have wished its "suspicious" reporters and editors would "keep quiet and wait." Nevertheless, the Times continues to poke and prod and stir to the discomfort of officials. We have never doubted that if a fraud has been attempted, all that was necessary to defeat it was to call attention to it, and we are glad to find the Times that the census bureau has begun work on South Carolina returns, and that "official suspicions" have been awakened which will certainly result in "amended" returns.

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

A howl now goes up from the democratic camp because there has been one officer found in the government who has the political courage and integrity to apply the democratic doctrine, "to the victors belong the spoils," to his department. The democrats who have been skulking through the corridors of the war department like fugitive rats, eating bread that belongs to union soldiers, and spying upon the administration in democratic interest, begin to be aware that they are a little out of place. In other words, they are being smoked from their hiding-places, and there is a chance of their being driven out of the building at an early day. The republican party is greatly indebted to the secretary of war and his efficient and sagacious appointment clerk, Colonel NOAH, for inaugurating the weed-out system in that department. The democratic organ puts the number of outcasts at 100, and it would not be likely to exaggerate that census. If 100 democrats have been skulking in the war department, subsisting upon a republican administration to the exclusion of an equal number of republicans, praised be the hand that has directed this work of expulsion and reform. It imports a ray of daylight to the prospect at the national capital. It inspires some hope that republicans will get some measure of justice for their applications for employment in their great need.

There were in the procession at the democratic ratification meeting the other evening hundreds of clerks from the departments who were howling for HANCOCK and reform and insulting the party which is feeding them. It is time all such were hunted and driven out, so that when General GARFIELD shall be inaugurated as president not one of his revilers will be found in any department of the government to contaminate and offend the integrity of the outset of his administration.

Within the last three years the republican cause has been greatly weakened by the introduction of democrats into office here and elsewhere throughout the country under republican administration, and even a symptom of reform in any direction in this behalf will be hailed with joy by every true republican. Let this reform go right on for the next two months, and the places that are filled with offensive political material will be swept and made clean. The howlings of the wounded and their organ should not retard the work in the least. Let it go on, as it has been started in the war department, until the departments of the government are purified and made clean for the future inheritance of our noble standard-bearer, who is marching steadily on to victory. It is the duty of the present administration to do some house-cleaning before another occupant enters, so that no offensive democratic matter may be found deposited anywhere on the premises. If house-cleaning promotes howling, let the work go on until all that sort of music is gone outside the government. Let the leader of the choir have all the performers with him so that the music shall be centralized in chorus. That is better for the country and better for the music.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

There seems to be a determination on the part of some republicans to assist the democrats in their effort to boost HANCOCK above his comrades and parade him as the general of generals, the savior of soldiers. Without wishing to rob any man of his laurels, would it not be well at the beginning to place HANCOCK where he belongs—no better nor worse than many whose names are well-nigh forgotten, though deserving something better at our hands. There are, CANBY, ROBERTSON, HUNTER, AYERS, SYKES, GRIFFIN, SICKLES, HOOKER, MEADE, STONEMAN, BURNSIDE, HOWARD, SIGEL, REXFORD, POPE, PLEASANTON, THOMAS, McPHERSON, RAILWAY, MILLS, PAIRIE, FOSTER, CURTIS, ORD, LOGAN, DAVIS, GREGG, SMITH, HARKER, NEGLEY, SLOCUM, WAGNER, FRANKLIN, GILMORE, HUMPHREYS, WILSON and McDOWELL. One can call over the roll of honor and find many a name that deserves to be as distinguished as that of WINFIELD SCOTT H. Alas! that not a few have faded from the memory, almost. But the soldiers of the old Sixth corps remember SENGWICK at the Rappahannock and in the Wilderness, and WRIGHT at Cedar Creek. The Second and Fifth corps veterans will never forget WALKER, beloved of his men. Where is the cavalryman of the old Third division that will not cherish the name of CUSTER, KILPATRICK, REYFORD and FARNSWORTH? LYON in Missouri is one of the grandest figures of the war.

But why repeat their names? They were all brave and true, doing their duty no less than HANCOCK, who never has shown that genius which constitutes a great soldier like GRANT, SHERMAN or SHERIDAN. Has he ever planned a battle? laid out a campaign? organized an army? Many of those named have been successful in at least one of these great undertakings, and are therefore his superiors as leaders. Not one named but did command or could have commanded a corps with credit to himself and benefit to his country, perhaps, without merit and obtaining the hatred and detestation of his men. In short, did he ever do anything worthy of record that he was not ordered to do? and therefore what more than his comrades and men?

HANCOCK at Gettysburg, propped against a tree, with a bullet in his thigh, is a noble picture but how grand was the charge of

his First division, under GARDNER, passing at a right shoulder shift "over against the enemy," like a thin blue ribbon? Alas! a ribbon soon torn and ragged, but with every man doing his duty without flinching.

Concede, then, that HANCOCK did well as a corps commander—but he never did more than well; that he was personally brave—but so were the men in the ranks he commanded. There his record as a soldier, a general, closes. As a statesman he bore up the military end of JOHNSON's administration (with LORENZO) parading in full uniform, perhaps, during that very memorable "swing around the circle," and was military governor of several states until relieved by GRANT, playing into the hands of rebels and ku klux in their oppression of union men and negroes. In a word, he helped JOHNSON dig a political grave, and at the same time threw out the first spadeful from a hole into which he will gratefully creep after the people have spoken in November.

SHALL CRIME BE PERPETUATED?

The crime of reconstructing the union on its present basis at the close of the war is becoming more and more apparent each day. It was a crime to our national unity and peace to rehabilitate the states without a probation of at least a decade. It was a crime to true loyalty to place any section of the country in the power of disloyalty after having conquered it. It was a crime to give freedom and citizenship to the colored race and then abandon it to the mercy of unreconstructed rebels. It was a crime to desert the white republicans of the south, leaving them to the shot gun, rifle and bowie-knife, without an effort, even though it involved bloodshed, to protect them in all their rights of citizenship. All this and more was a crime, the bitterest fruits of which we are reaping to-day in the methods that have been introduced into our political contests since the assassination of LINCOLN. Intimidation, fraud, outrage and murder are among these methods, and they to-day rule and will control the results of the pending election in at least nine of the southern states. All these states would be republican in this contest if a free election and a fair count were guaranteed within them. But these are not tolerated. The democratic party holds 138 electoral votes as a part of the fruits of this great crime. They hope, we trust vainly, to capture enough votes in the north to secure 185 votes and declare HANCOCK elected. The question will then arise whether or not the great north and northwest will submit slyly to the results of such a shameful fraud. These free and honest sections of the nation may submit peacefully, but we do not believe it. An attempt to break the union and capture the government by the sword and bayonet is no more a crime than to subvert it by frauds at the ballot-box, and we give notice that if the democratic party hopes to attain power by its present methods, the crime will not be accomplished without such resistance as the right is justified in interposing against wrong whenever and wherever it presents itself. The nation is not any more prepared now to submit slyly to fraud as a controlling power than it was in 1861 to yield without resistance to armed rebellion. The cases are parallel and the consequences may be looked upon as coincident. Power, in our opinion, cannot be peacefully and successfully wrested from the republican party by fraud—and "don't you forget it."

THE HERALD GIVES UP HANCOCK.

Speaking of the recent effort to effect harmony in the democratic party of New York by calling a state convention in which the Tammany and Tilden factions of the city are to be equally represented, the New York Herald says:

A call is to be issued for a regular democratic state convention at Saratoga on September 28—very late day. By that time the prospect of carrying the state for HANCOCK will have become so dubious that there will either be a reunion in his interest or a full assertion of the Tammany claims with a view to the city nominations. Meanwhile there will be a true and a jealous watching for opportunities, with a sinister prospect for the triumph of the Tilden faction will contribute to the election funds of the party.

The Richmond Dispatch is more honest than the democratic organ of this city. After quoting the certificate signed by Messrs. STUART, TINSLEY, GORDON and SYLVE of Staunton, to the truth of the report of HAMPTON's speech made by the Valley Virginian, the Dispatch says:

These gentlemen are all democrats. They certainly would not wrong General HAMPTON in any way. Mr. York has clearly made out his case; and General HAMPTON was indiscreet, to say the least, when he denied that his remarks had been correctly reported. His no doubt used language which conveyed a meaning that he did not wish nor intend to convey.

POLITICAL NOTES.

TILDEN would doubtless be willing to see HANCOCK elected, but it is second to his ambition to smash John Kelly.

SEVENTY-SIX union soldiers discharged by congress and eighty-eight confederates appointed since the rebels captured the capitol. Keep this fact before the people.

The Hancock boom has a brief and "champany" life for about a fortnight. It is very new now. It will be confined to Governor's Island and the tenement-house regions of New York and Brooklyn before the 15th of October.

The Atlanta Constitution is greatly disturbed over the democratic bolt against Governor Colquhoun's re-election. If his opponents can defeat him by defeating Hancock it thinks they will not hesitate to do so. Ben Hill is one of his opponents.

The Philadelphia Bulletin is right when it says that the whole policy of the democratic leaders is to cover what Hampton revealed. Their campaign is based upon an elaborate scheme of deceit which such speeches as Hampton's are sure to destroy.

D. WYATT Aiken has been renominated for congress in South Carolina in spite of the damaging charges made against his integrity in connection with the state agricultural fair and the grangers. We suppose he slipped through by the use of oleomargarine.

The New Jersey campaign looks better and better for the republicans every day. They were never before so well united, and their standard-bearer, Mr. Feltus, is so well known and respected as a liberal, able and enterprising business man, of "broad-gauge" ideas, that the whole canvass has been inspired with unusual spirit and enthusiasm.

We have not yet heard that Tilden has returned the compliment of the call and visit which Hancock has paid him since the latter's

nomination. Why should he? He knows that "as regards himself and Hancock—"the mountain" must "come to Madison." Tilden can't give Hancock the thirty-five electoral votes of New York, but he can prevent Hancock from having the slightest chance of getting them.

JUDGE BURTON, the republican candidate for governor of North Carolina, was elected to the bench by the whole people in 1878, having received the nomination of both political parties at a time of extraordinary political excitement. His great ability and pure character disarm the democratic mind slingers, and will attract the votes of many independent men to the republican cause.

The Chicago Times says that it is unable to find in all the utterances of the southern democratic press and orators a single admission that which is fundamental to the existence of a nation; namely, the exclusive sovereignty in an American people conceived as a unit. But loud, long and vehement assertions of the contrary of this have been and are, among all ranks and characters of southern politicians, very abundant.

Does John W. Forney ever recall the time when, under Buchanan's administration, employees of the Philadelphia custom-house were forbidden to subscribe to the Philadelphia Press under penalty of discharge? And does he not remember that two gentlemen employed in that custom-house were discharged for reporting speeches that were published in that paper? Such was democratic discipline; and surely he can't forget it.

So the mechanics and workmen will support Garfield and Arthur because it is for their interest to do so. A member of the Silk Ribbon Weavers' union of New York and Paterson, N. J., an organization which numbers more than 1,300 men, writes to the national committee that they have decided to vote for Garfield and Arthur "to the last man." They say that they realize as never before the injury which the silk trade would sustain by the accession of a party hostile to the protective tariff, and will do all they can to elect another republican president.

For weeks past the democratic newspapers have been insinuating that General Sherman was afraid to produce the letters written by him to Hancock at the time of the excitement over the presidential question in 1877. It was intimated that these letters would show Sherman to have been party to a plot to seize the government for the republicans at all hazards. Now that the letters have been printed it is perceived that they contain absolutely nothing of which Sherman or any other honest man need to have been ashamed. They are precisely such epistles as might have been written by any patriotic officer to one of his personal friends in the army.

BULL takes a gloomy view of democratic prospects in yesterday's Capital. He wishes he had the "seventy-seventh" of the editor of the Sunday Herald, for then he could see the promised land not far away. As to the political prospect, he sees "superstitions" democratic parties in New York, Virginia, Tennessee, and Georgia, which if continued will certainly land the first two states in the Garfield column in November. As to the accusations from republican ranks he says: "So far as I can see with the naked eye there is but one fish of any size swimming from republican waters in the direction of our net, and that one was an old shark of the name of Forney, to avoid catching whom, viewing the matter as a practical sharkman, I would have withdrawn the net. If I had had my way."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK. Personal, military and political. By Rev. D. X. JONES, D. D., late chaplain United States army, and FRANK H. NORTON, formerly assistant librarian Astor library. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton.

This volume is a revision, condensation and completion by the pen of Mr. Norton of the life of General Hancock. Dr. Junkin, the biographer, was an ardent admirer of his subject, either for his military and personal excellences or for his ardent piety. Be it for either or for all, the historian seems to have written under an enchantment which gives the liveliest colorings to the character of his subject. In course the life of General Hancock, had he been ten-fold more admirable than they are, would have slept in the pigeon-hole of the historian but for his nomination for the presidency, and now history is not of half as much importance to his case as it is to the biographers and publishers. The people who support General Hancock will pay little regard to history or consistency in yielding their support to his advancement. They are guided by other lights which point to success regardless of merit, and since this publication is of far less consequence to him than to those engaged in the enterprise of its publication, it is very likely a faithful history of the life and services of an able general who fought well to preserve the union, but who is actuated now by an ambition that misleads and brings him into a confusion of relation.

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